

## **Spatial and time remoteness as a subject of transport and logistics research (By the example of the republic of tatarstan healthcare system)**

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### **Abstract**

This article describes the possibility of using the transport-logistic approach in the study of the efficiency of the spatial and temporal organization of social infrastructure in example of the healthcare system of Tatarstan. Emphasis is placed on identifying the problems of spatial discrimination of the population in terms of distance and time expenditure to major healthcare centers of regional value. Many studies show a direct dependence the life quality from transport accessibility. As a rule, the population in the more remote areas is disadvantaged in receiving quality affordable healthcare at the expense of additional time, financial and physical costs, which ultimately affects the increasing disease incidences, accumulating of chronic diseases, reducing life expectancy and increasing mortality. At the same time in many regions with low population density, it is impossible to create a system when in each local point would be a full and maximal set of social infrastructure oriented to satisfying the needs of the population at any stage of their lifecycle. Efficient spatial organization of logistics processes and the development of the transport complex significantly help improve the quality of life and eliminate any spatial discrimination and social exclusion. This is possible by maximizing the physical and financial availability of quality goods and services regardless of the remoteness of settlements.

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### **Keywords**

Accessibility of healthcare services, Death rate, Healthcare centers, Healthcare infrastructure, Healthcare system, Social infrastructure, Social logistics, Spatial discrimination, The Republic of Tatarstan, Time and spatial remoteness, Transport accessibility, Transport-logistic optimization